中国蓼属叉分蓼组植物花粉形态的研究

1周忠泽 1 陶汉林 2班 勤 1 许仁鑫 1 李玉成

「(安徽大学生命科学学院 合肥 230039)

2(中国科学院植物研究所 北京 100093)

Pollen morphology of *Polygonum* section *Aconogonon* Meisn. in China

 $^1\mathrm{ZHOU}$ Zhong-Ze $^{-1}\mathrm{TAO}$ Han-Lin $^{-2}\mathrm{BAN}$ Qin $^{-1}\mathrm{XU}$ Ren-Xin $^{-1}\mathrm{LI}$ Yu-Cheng

(School of Life Science, Anhui University, Hefei 230039)

² (Institute of Botany, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100093)

Abstract Pollen morphology of 20 species and three varieties in Polygonum sect. Aconogonon Meisn. (Polygonaceae) in China was examined under light microscope (LM) and scanning electron microscope (SEM). The pollen grains are 3-colpate, 3-colporate, polyplicate, or pantocolpate in shape $.20.4 \sim 44.0 \ \mu m \times 17.0 \sim 34.0 \ \mu m$, mostly spheroidal to subprolate, rarely oblate-spheroidal or prolate (P/E = 1.06 ~ 1.40). The ornamentation of exine is microspinulose-foveolate, prominently spinulose, coarsely reticulate, or rugulate under SEM. Based on their features of the apertures and the exine sculpturing, the pollen grains can be divided into 5 types, i.e. Aconogonontype, Campanulatum-type, Sibiricum-type, Polystachyum-type and Forrestii-type. A key to the pollen types was provided. The Aconogonon-type is characterized by being 3-zonocolpate and having an imperforate tectum with the microspinulose-foveolate ornamentation. Pollen grains of this type occur in 14 species and two varieties, i.e. P. ajanense, P. alpinum, P. angustifolium, P. cathayanum, P. coriarium, P. divaricatum, P. hookeri, P. lichiangense, P. limosum, P. molle, P. molle var. frondosum, P. molle var. rude, P. ocreatum, P. songaricum, P. tibeticum, P. tortuosum. The Campanulatum-type is characterized by being 6-pantocolpate and having an imperforate tectum with the microspinulose-foveolate ornamentation. Pollen grains of this type occur in two taxa, P. campanulatum and P. campanulatum var. fulvidum. The Sibiricum-type is characterized by being 3-zonocolporate and having a rugulate ornamentation. Pollen grains of this type occur in one species, P. sibiricum. The Polystachyum-type is characterized by being 6(~8)zonocolpate and having a coarsely reticulate exine ornamentation. Pollen grains of this type occur in two species, P. pinetorum and P. polystachyum. The Forrestii-type is characterized by being 12pantocolpate and having a prominently spinulose exine ornamentation. Pollen grains of this type occur in two species, P. forrestii Diels and P. nummularifolium. The present results show that the pollen morphology in sect. Aconogonon is of important systematic value. The treatment of this section as an independent genus and the generic status of Knorringia are supported; Polygonum nummularifolium and P. forrestii may be better transferred to the genus Koenigia, while P. pinetorum and P. polystachyum retained in the genus Polygonum.

Key words Pollen morphology; *Polygonum* sect. *Aconogonon*; Polygonaceae; China 摘要 采用光学显微镜和扫描电镜对中国蓼属义分蓼组 20 种 3 变种的花粉形态进行了观察和研究。

²⁰⁰⁰⁻⁰⁹⁻¹² 收稿,2001-12-28 收修改稿。

基金项目:安徽省自然科学基金(99042411),安徽大学青年骨干教师基金,国家攀登项目特别支持费[国科基字(1999)045]。

结果表明其花粉形态大多数为近球形至近长球形,少数为扁球形或长球形;花粉大小为 20.4~44.0 μm×17.0~34.0 μm;从萌发孔看,有3沟、3孔沟、多沟、散沟;外壁纹饰为微刺-穴状、刺状、粗网状、皱块状。据此、该组花粉可划分为5种类型,即义分蓼型(Aconogonon-type)、钟花蓼型(Campanulatum-type)、大连线冰岛蓼型(Forrestii-type)、西伯利亚蓼(Sibiricum-type)及乡穗蓼型(Polystachyum-type),编制了这些花粉类型检索表。叉分蓼型花粉的主要特征是具3沟,外壁纹饰为微刺-穴状,此种类型的植物有14种2变种。种花蓼型花粉的主要特征是具6散沟,外壁纹饰为微刺-穴状,此种类型的植物有种花蓼和绒毛钟花蓼。西伯利亚蓼型花粉的主要特征是具3孔沟,外壁纹饰为铍块状,此种类型的植物有西伯利亚蓼。多穗蓼型花粉的主要特征是具6(~8)多沟,外壁纹饰为粗网状,此种类型的植物有松林蓼及多穗蓼。大连线冰岛蓼型花粉的主要特征是具散沟,外壁纹饰为显著的长刺状,此种类型的植物有大铜钱叶蓼及铜钱叶蓼。结果表明叉分蓼组的花粉形态具有重要的分类学意义,研究结果支持将叉分蓼组上升为属的等级、也支持 Knorringia 的属的地位、大铜钱叶蓼和铜钱叶蓼应移入 Koenigia 属中、而松林蓼和多穗蓼仍保留在蓼属中。

关键词 花粉形态;义分蓼组;蓼科;中国

蓼属义分蓼组 Polygonum sect. Aconogonon 植物约有 25 种,多为陆生多年生草本或半灌木,分布于北半球,主要分布于北温带森林区域,可达高山、亚高山地带。蓼属叉分蓼组植物有近一半数量的种分布在喜马拉雅山及其邻近地区(Hong,1994)。

蓼属叉分蓼组植物的系统位置问题有过较长期的争议,通常将其作为一个属(广义蓼属 Polygonum L. s.l. 或春蓼属 Persicaria Mill.)下面的一个组处理(Steward,1930; Haraldson,1978; Ronse Decraene & Akeroyd,1988)。《中国植物志》(李安仁,1998)记载广义蓼属 Polygonum L. s.l.叉分蓼组植物有 21 种 5 变种。但近年来将该组作为叉分蓼属 Aconogonon 处理已被多数学者接受(Hedberg, 1946; Hara,1966; Wilson,1988; Hong, 1994),并被很多植物志采用。

关于义分蓼类花粉形态的研究,曾有过一些报道(Hedberg,1946; Nowicke & Skvarla, 1979; Hong,1990; 王建新,冯志坚,1994; 张小平,周忠泽,1998),但缺乏系统的研究应用花粉形态进行系统分类的报道。在总结前人工作的基础上,我们采用光学显微镜和扫描电镜系统观察了国产 20 种 3 变种叉分蓼组植物的花粉形态,并探讨了其分类学意义。

1 材料与方法

本实验中的花粉材料(表 1)主要来自江苏省植物研究所标本馆(NAS)、南京大学生物系标本室(N)和中国科学院植物研究所标本馆(PE)的腊叶标本。

用于光镜观察的材料用 Erdtman 醋酸酐分解法处理。用玻棒取出少量已处理好的花粉,放在已放有一小块甘油胶的载玻片上,稍加热,使其熔化,然后将盖玻片稍烤热,迅速盖上。待甘油胶完全凝固,再用加拿大树胶将盖玻片周围的边封好,使之成永久制片。然后在载玻片的右角上贴上标鉴。每种花粉测量 30 粒,取其平均值、最大值和最小值,以示变化幅度。所有花粉玻片均存于安徽大学生命科学院标本室(ANU)。

用于扫描电镜观察的材料用 95% 乙醇自花药中洗出,然后在解剖镜下将花粉逐粒挑到粘有金属箔纸双面胶纸的铜台上,送入真空镀膜机中喷金,在 JSM-6300 型扫描电镜下观察,拍照并记录。

表 1 材料来源 Table 1 Origin of materials

种名 Species	采集地 Locality	凭证标本 Voucher
高山蓼 Polygonum alpinum	山西石台山 (Wutai Mt.,Shanxi)	Y Yabe 009389 (NAS)
阿扬畫 P. ajanense	吉林长白山 (Changbai Mt., Jilin)	Yanbianyizu (延边 1 组)26 (PE)
狭叶蓼 P. angustifolium	内蒙古海拉尔 (Hailar, Nei Mongol)	C. Wang(E战)621 (PE)
华婁 P. cathayanum	四川大金 (Dajin, Sichuan)	X. Li(李馨)78350 (NAS)
自化蓼 P. coriarium	新疆塔城 (Tacheng, Xinjiang)	A. J. Li (李安仁) 10881 (PE)
义分妻 P. divaricatum	新疆裕民 (Yumin, Xinjiang)	C. Liu 113 (NAS)
硬毛畫 P. hookeri	四川大金 (Dajin, Sichuan)	X. Li(李馨)77539 (NAS)
丽江樓 P. lichiangense	云南中甸 (Zhongdian, Yunnan)	Zhongdian Exped. (中旬以 1373 (PE)
谷地夢 P. limosum	吉林长白山 (Changbai Mt., Jilin)	C. Q. Lin (林长清) 2430 (PE)
绢毛料 P. molle	云南大理 (Dali, Yunnan)	C. W. Wang(王启龙)77328 (NAS)
尤毛書 P. molle var. frondosum	贵州兴仁 (Xingren, Guizhou)	Guizhou Exped.(贵州队)7843 (NAS)
倒毛婆 P. molle var. rude	云南大理 (Dali, Yunnan)	H. T. Tsai (蔡希陶) 53903 (NAS)
自由基 P. ocreatum	吉林长白山 (Changbai Mt., Jilin)	D. Y. Hong (洪德元) 32636 (PE)
准噶尔夢 P. songaricum	新疆昭苏 (Zhaosu, Xinjiang)	T. Y. Chou (周太炎)530 (NAS)
西藏夢 P. tibeticum	西藏米拉山 (Milashan, Xizang)	Y. T. Chang (张永田)1455(PE)
义枝妻 P. tortuosum	西藏, 无详细产地 (Precise locality unknown, Xizang)	X. G. Wang (王新光) 530 (NAS)
钟花蓼 P. campanulatum	云南德钦 (Deqen, Yunnan)	C. W. Wang(王启无)69261 (NAS)
绒毛钟花蓼 P. campanulatum var. fulvidum	云南大理 (Dali, Yunnan)	Z. Z. Zhou (周忠泽)(2010) (AHU)
西泊利亚蓼 P. sibiricum	江苏响水 (Xiangshui, Jiangsu)	Z. P. Wang (王庄平) 59848 (NAS)
公林蓼 P. pinetorum	四川峨眉山 (Emei Mt., Sichuan)	W. P. Fang (方文培) 1915 (NAS)
多穗蓼 P. polystachyum	四川甘孜 (Garzê, Sichuan)	P. C. Kuo (郭本兆) 21257 (NAS)
大铜钱叶蓼 P. forrestii	云南 ,无详细产地 (Precise locality unknown , Yunnan)	A. N. Steward s.n. (N)
刺钱叶夢 P. nummularifolium	西藏类乌齐 (Riwoqê, Xizang)	J. S. Yang (杨竞生) 91768 (PE)

2 观察结果

2.1 叉分蓼组的花粉形态特征

花粉粒为球形、近球形、近长球形或长球形,极面观近圆形、三裂圆形,侧面观为圆形、椭圆形。体积大小,最小的花粉见于无毛蓼 P. molle var. frondosum (Meisn.) A.J.Li,直径为 17.0 μ m;最大的花粉见于丽江蓼 P. lichiangense W. W. Smith,大小为 52.5 μ m × 43.8 μ m。花粉的萌发孔有 5 种,即三沟、3 孔沟、多沟、6 散沟及 12 散沟;花粉外壁厚为 2.0~3.8 μ m,可分两层,外壁外层与内层等厚或是内层的 2~3 倍厚;外壁纹饰为微刺-穴状、长刺状、粗网状、皱块状。

叉分蓼组花粉的分种描述(表 2)。

花粉类型检索表

1. 花粉粒表面具微刺-穴状纹饰或明显的长刺状纹饰。
2. 花粉粒表面具微刺-穴状纹饰。
3. 花粉粒具 3 沟 ··································
3. 花粉粒具 6 散沟 ··································
2. 花粉粒具 12 散沟、明显的长刺状纹饰 ···················· 5. 大连线冰岛蓼型(Forrestii-type)
1. 花粉粒表面具皱块状纹饰或粗网状纹饰。
4. 花粉粒具 3 孔沟、皱块状纹饰 ································ 3. 西伯利亚蓼型(Sibiricum-type)
4. 花粉粒具多沟(6~8)、粗网状纹饰 ··················· 4. 多穗蓼型(Polystachyum-type)
Key to the pollen types
1. The whole surface of the grains provided with a distinctly microspinulose-foveolate ornamentation or a prominently
spinulose ornamentation.
2. Surface with a distinctly microspinulose-foveolate ornamentation.
3. Grains with 3-zonocolpate
3. Grains with 6-pantocolpate
2. Grains with 12-pantocolpate and a prominently spinulose ornamentation
1. The whole surface of the grains provided with a distinctly rugulate ornamentation or a coarsely reticulate ornamenta-
tion.
4. Grains with 3-zonocolporate and a rugulate ornamentation
4. Grains with 6(~8)-zonocolpate and a coarsely reticulate ornamentation 4. <i>Polystachyum</i> -type
and the second s

2.2.1 叉分蓼型(Aconogonon-type)

2.2 各类型花粉形态特征

花粉在醋酸酐分解前多为近长球形,分解后一般变为近扁球形。分解后大小为 $(20.4 \sim 44.0)~\mu m~\times (17.0 \sim 34.0)~\mu m$, $P/E=1.06 \sim 1.40$ 。具 3 沟,沟由于分解而拉宽,可达3.4 ~ 10.0 μm , 沟长为极轴长的 $1/2 \sim 2/3$ 或几达两极。外壁厚为 $2.0 \sim 3.4~\mu m$, 外壁外层与内层等厚或是内层的 2 倍厚。外壁纹饰在光镜下为负网状或颗粒-负网状,在扫描电镜下为微刺-穴状。

表 2 夢属叉分夢组植物

Table 2 Pollen characteristics of the species of

种名 Species	形状 Shape	大小 Size(μm)	萌发孔 Aperture
*阿扬馨 P. ajanense	球形或近球形 spheroidal or subspheroidal	33.8(30.0 ~ 37.5)	3-沟或 6-散沟 3-colpate or 6-pantocolpate
高山夢 P. alpinum	近球形或近长球形 subspheroidal or subprolate	(28.9 ~ 34.0)32.4 × 25.5(20.40 ~ 28.9) P/E = 1.27(1.11 ~ 1.34)	3-7설 3-colpate
*狭叶蓼 P. angustifolium	球形或近球形 spheroidal or subspheroidal	34.0(30.0 ~ 37.5)	3-74) 3-colpate
华寥 P. cathayanum	近长球形 subprolate	$(23.8 \sim 27.2)25.5 \times 22.2(20.4 \sim 23.8)$ $P/E = 1.15(1.12 \sim 1.50)$	3-천 3-colpate
*白化蓼 P. coriarium	近球形或近长球形 subspheroidal or subprolate	$(30.0 \sim 36.3)33.8 \times 28.8(26.3 \sim 31.3)$ $P/E = 1.16(1.09 \sim 1.24)$	3-海或 6-散沟 3-colpate or 6-pantocolpate
义分寥 P. divaricatum	近长球形 subprolate	(28.9 ~ 44.0)35.7 × 30.6(22.1 ~ 34.0) P/E = 1.17(1.10 ~ 1.27)	3-½) 3-colpate
硬毛蓼 P. hookeri	近长球形 subprolate	$(23.8 \sim 30.6)28.9 \times 25.5(22.1 \sim 27.2) P/E = 1.14(1.07 \sim 1.23)$	3-¾j 3-colpate
MYL 夢 P. lichiangense	球形或近球形 spheroidal or subspheroidal	(47.5 ~ 55.0) 52.5 × 43.8(42.5 ~ 45.0) P/E = 1.11(1.08 ~ 1.16)	3-74) 3-colpate
*谷地夢 P. limosum	近球形或近长球形 subspheroidal or subprolate	(28.8 ~ 31.3)30.0 × 23.8(22.5 ~ 25.0) P/E = 1.21(1.10 ~ 1.26)	3-74j 3-colpate
纠毛婆 P. molle	近长球形 subprolate	(22.1 ~ 29.0)27.2 × 23.0(18.7 ~ 25.5) P/E = 1.14(1.06 ~ 1.18)	3-沟 3-colpate
无毛妻 P. mollle var. frondosum	近长球形 subprolate	$(20.4 \sim 27.2)23.8 \times 20.4(17.0 \sim 22.1)$ $P/E = 1.17(1.0 \sim 1.40)$	3-74j 3-colpate
倒毛蓼 P. molle var.rude	球形或近球形 spheroidal or subspheroidal	(22.1 ~ 23.5)22.8 × 19.6(18.7 ~ 20.4) P/E = 1.08(1.00 ~ 1.15)	3-沟 3-colpate
*[日日婁 P. ocreatum	球形或近球形 spheroidal or subspheroidal	33.8(36.3 ~ 30.0)	3-¾ 3-colpate

花粉的形态特征 Polygonum sect. Aconogonon Meisn. in China

外壁特征 Characteristics of exine				
是次 Stratification	厚度 Thickness(μm)	光镜下 Under LM	u镜下 Under SEM	Figures
二层,外层比内层略 厚或等厚 2-layered, sexine slightly thic- ker than or as thick as nexine	2.5	颗粒-负刚状 granulate-negative reticulate	微刺-穴状 microspinulose- foveolate	Figs. I,
二层,外层是内层的 2 倍厚 2-layered,sexine 2 times thicker than nexine	3.4	负网状 negative reticulate	微刺-穴状 microspinulose- foveolate	Figs. 17,
二层,外层是内层的 2 倍厚 2-layered, sexine 2 times thicker than nexine	3.0	颗粒-负网状 granulate-negative reticulate	微刺-穴状 microspinulose- fovcolate	Figs. 2, 38 ~ 40
二层,外层是内层的 2 倍厚 2-layered . sexine 2 times thicker than nexine	3.4	负网状 negative reticulate	微刺-穴状 microspinulose- foveolate	Figs. 19,
二层,外层为内层 1.5 倍厚 2-layered, sexine 1.5 times thicker than nexine	2.5	负网状 negative reticulate	微刺-穴状 microspinulose- foveolate	Figs.3, 47,48
层,外层是内层的 2 倍厚 2-layered sexine 2 times thicker than nexine	3.4	颗粒-負网状 granulate-negative reticulate	微刺-穴状 microspinulose- foveolate	Figs. 21 ~ 23
二层、外层是内层的 2 倍厚 2-layered, sexine 2 times thicker than nexine	3.0	颗粒-负网状 granulate-negative reticulate	微刺-穴状 microspinulose- foveolate	Figs. 24,
二层,外层为内层 1.5 倍厚 2-layered, sexine 1.5 times thicker than nexine	3.8	颗粒-负网状 granulate-negative reticulate	微刺-穴状 microspinulose- foveolate	Figs.4, 49,50
二层,外层为内层 1.5 倍厚 2-layered , sexine 1.5 times thicker than nexine	2.5	负网状 negative reticulate	微刺-穴状 microspinulose- foveolate	Figs.5, 45,46
一层、外层稍厚或近等厚 2-layered, sexinc slightly thicker than or nearly as thick as nexine	2.0	颗粒-负网状 granulate-negative reticulate	微刺-穴状 microspinulose- foveolate	Figs. 26,
二层,外层稍厚或近等厚 2-layered, sexine slightly thicker than or nearly as thick as nexine	2.0	颗粒-负网状 granulate-negative reticulate	微刺-穴状 microspinulose- foveolate	Figs. 28, 29
二层,外层稍厚或近等厚 2-layered, sexine slightly thicker than or nearly as thick as nexine	2.0	细颗粒状 finely granulate	微刺-穴状 microspinulose- foveolate	Figs. 30,
二层,外层为内层 1.5 倍厚 2-layered, sexine 1.5 times thicker than nexinc	2.5	负网状 negative reticulate	微刺-穴状 microspinulose- foveolate	Figs.6, 32,33

种名 Species	形状 Shape	大小 _. Size(μm)	萌发孔 Aperture	
准噶尔畫 P. songaicum	球形或近球形 spheroidal or subspheroidal	28.4(26.3 ~ 30.0)	3-汽 3-colpate	
义校婆 P. tortuosum	球形或近球形 spheroidal or subspheroidal	32.3(30.6 ~ 40.8)	3-內 3-colpate	
*西藏蓼 P. tibeticum	近球形或近长球形 subspheroidal or subprolate	$(30.0 \sim 35.0)32.3 \times 28.5(24.5 \sim 32.5)$ P/E = 1.10(1.04 ~ 1.22)	3-沟 3-colpate	
钟化薯 P. campanulatum	球形 spheroidal	35.7(32.3 ~ 39.1)	6-散沟 6-pantocolpate	
*绒毛钟化蓼 P. campanulatum var. fulvidum	球形 spheroidal	27.5(20.0 ~ 31.3)	6-散沟 6-pantocolpate	
西伯利亚 塞 P. sibiricum	近球形或近长球形 subspheroidal or subprolate	24.3(21.3 ~ 27.5) P/E = 1.17(1.06 ~ 1.25)	三孔沟 3-colporate	
松林蓼 P. pinetorum	球形 spheroidal	41.7(35.0 ~ 50.0)	7~8多沟 7~8-polyplicate	
多穗薯 P. polystachyum	球形 spheroidal	34.0(29.0 ~ 42.0)	6多沟 6-polyplicate	
制钱叶薯 P. nummulari- folium	球形 spheroidal	23.3(21.5 ~ 25.0)	12 散沟 12-pantocolpate	
大铜钱叶蓼 P. forrestii	球形 spheroidal	27.2(23.8 ~ 28.9)	12 散沟 12-pantocolpate	

^{*} 为作者首次报道。

属于本类型花粉的植物有:阿扬蓼 P. ajanense (Regel et Til.) Grig.(Figs. 1,43,44)、高山蓼 Polygonum alpinum All.(Figs. 17,18)、狭叶蓼 P. angustifolium Pall.(Figs. 2,38~40)、华蓼 P. cathayanum A. J. Li(Figs. 19,20)、白花蓼 P. coriarium Grig.(Figs. 3,47,48)、叉分蓼 (Figs. 21~23)、硬毛蓼 P. hookeri Meisn.(Figs. 24,25)、丽江蓼 P. lichiangense W. W. Smith (Figs. 4,49,50)、谷地蓼 P. limosum Kom.(Figs. 5,45,46)、绢毛蓼 P. molle D. Don(Figs. 26,27)、光叶蓼 P. molle var. frondosum (Meisn.) A. J. Li(Figs. 28,29)、倒毛蓼 P. molle var. rude (Meisn.) A. J. Li(Figs. 30,31)、白山蓼 P. ocreatum L.(Figs. 6,32,33)、准噶尔蓼 P. songaricum Schrenk(Figs. 34,35)、西藏蓼 P. tibeticum Hemsl.(Figs.

^{*} The pollen morphology of the species is reported here for the first time.

Table 2 (Cont.)

外壁特征 Characteristics of exine				<u> 8</u>
层次			Figures	
Stratification	Thickness(µm)	光镜下 Under LM	电镜下 Under SEM	
二层,外层为内层 1.5 倍厚 2-layered, sexine 1.5 times thicker than nexine	3.0	负网状 negative reticulate	微刺-穴状 microspinulose- foveolate	Figs. 34,
二层,外层为内层 1.5 倍厚 2-layered, sexine 1.5 times thicker than nexine	3.0	负网状 negative reticulate	微刺-穴状 microspinulose- foveolate	Figs.36,
二层,外层是内层的 2 倍厚 2-layered, sexine 2 times thicker than nexine	3.0	颗粒-负网状 granulate-negative reticulate	徽刺-穴状 microspinulose- foveolate	Figs.7, 41,42
二层,外层是内层的 2 倍厚 2-layered, sexine 2 times thicker than nexine	2.0	负网状 negative reticulate	微刺-穴状 microspinulose- foveolate	Figs.8, 53,54
二层,外层是内层的 2 倍厚 2-layered, sexine 2 times thicker than nexine	3.0	负网状 negative reticulate	微刺-穴状 microspinulose- foveolate	Figs. 9, 51,52
二层,外层稍厚或近等厚 2-layered, sexine slightly thicker than or nearly as thick as nexine	2.5	细网状 finely reticulate	皱块状 rugulate	Figs. 10, 13,14
二层,外层为内层 3 倍厚 2-layered, sexine 3 times thicker than nexine	3.8	粗网状 coarsely reticulate		Figs.11, 55,56
二层,外层是内层的 2 倍厚 2-layered, sexine 2 times thicker than nexine	3.0	粗网状 coarsely reticulate		
二层,外层比内层 略厚或等厚 2-layered, sexine slightly thic- ker than or as thick as nexine	2.5	刺状 spinulose	显著的刺状 prominently spinulose	Figs. 12, 15,16
二层,外层比内层 略厚或等厚 2-layered, sexine slightly thic- ker than or as thick as nexine	2.0	刺状 spinulose	显著的刺状 prominently spinulose	

7,41,42)、叉枝蓼 P. tortuosum D. Don (Figs. 36,37)。

2.2.2 钟花蓼型(Campanulatum-type)

花粉粒球形,轮廓圆形,直径 32.3~39.1 μm。具 6 散沟。外壁厚为 2.0 μm, 外壁外层比内层略厚。外壁纹饰在光镜下为颗粒-负网状,在扫描电镜下为微刺-穴状。

属于本类型花粉的植物有钟花蓼 P. campanulatum Hook. f. (Figs. 8, 53, 54)、绒毛钟花蓼 P. campanulatum var. fulvidum Hook. f. (Figs. 9, 51, 52)。

2.2.3 西伯利亚蓼型(Sibiricum-type)

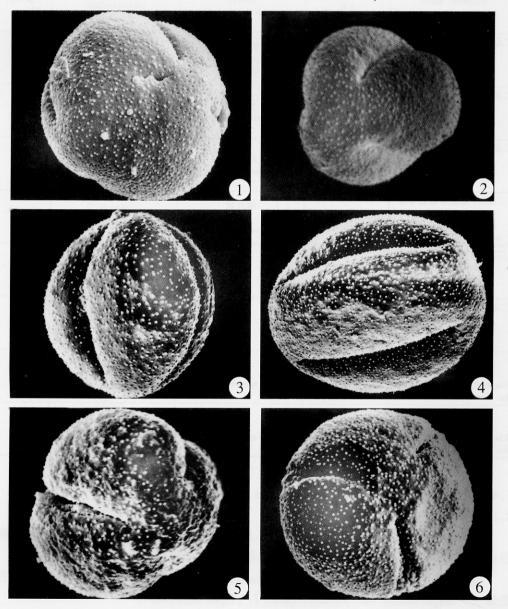
花粉粒近球形或近长球形。大小为 (22.5~31.3) μm × (21.3~27.5) μm, P/E = 1.06

~1.25。具3孔沟,沟长,几达两极,内孔横长,孔径为3.0 μ m。外壁厚为2.5 μ m,外壁外层略厚于内层或近等厚。外壁纹饰在光镜下为细网状,在扫描电镜下可见皱块状纹饰,并具穿孔。

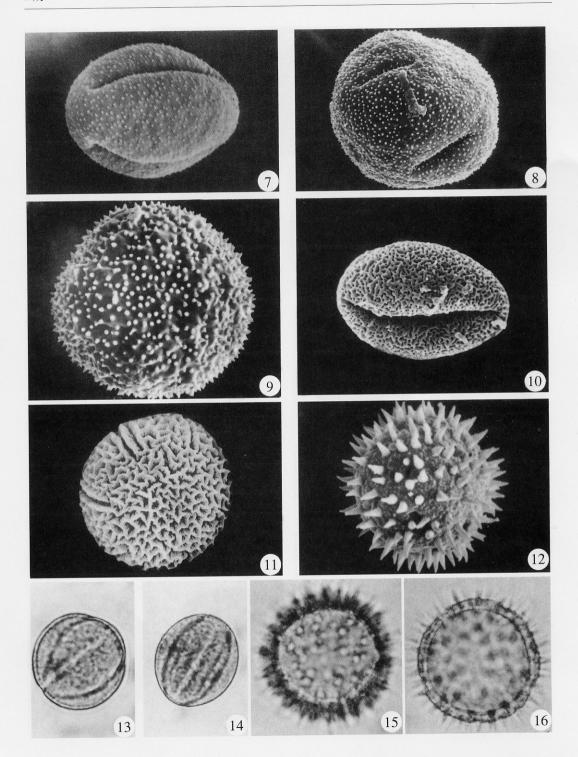
属于本类型花粉的植物仅西伯利亚蓼 P. sibiricum Laxm. (Figs. 10,13,14)一种。

2.2.4 多穗蓼型 (Polystachyum-type)

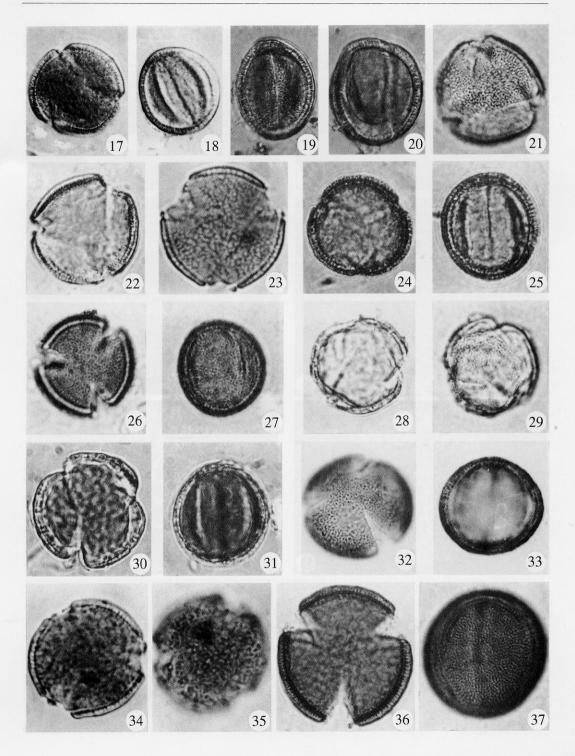
花粉粒球形,轮廓圆形,极面观 $6\sim8$ 圆形,直径 $29.0\sim50.0~\mu m$ (含刺)。具 $6\sim8$ 散沟,沟长为极轴长的 $1/4\sim1/3$ 或几达两极。外壁厚为 $3.0\sim3.8~\mu m$,外壁外层是内层的



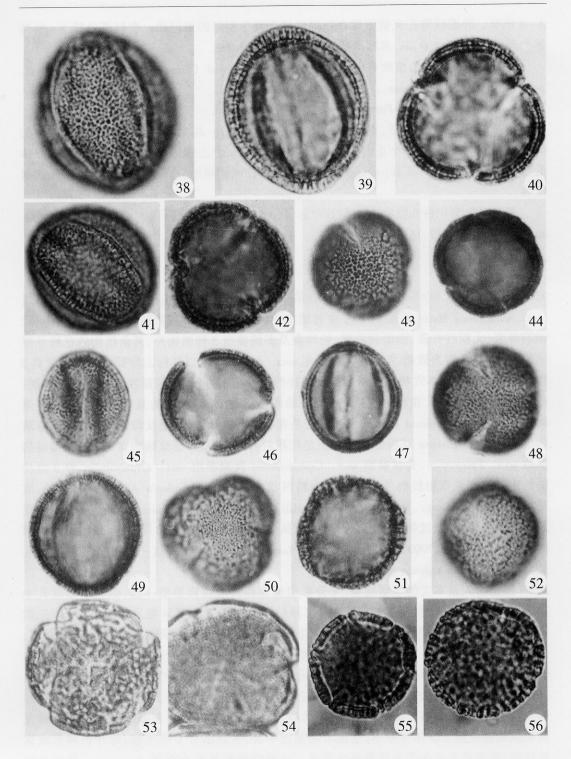
Figs. 1 ~ 6 Pollen morphology of Polygonum sect. Aconogonon Meisn. under SEM 1. P. ajanense; 2. P. angustifolium; 3. P. coriarium; 4. P. lichiangense; 5. P. limosum; 6. P. ocreatum (1,3. ×2700; 2,6.×3000; 4. ×2000; 5. ×3700).



Figs. 7 ~ 16 Pollen morphology of Polygonum sect. Aconogonon Meisn. under SEM and LM 7. P. tibeticum; 8. P. campanulatum; 9. P. campanulatum var. fulvidum; 10,13,14. P. sibiricum; 11. P. pinetorum; 12,15,16. P. nummularifolium (7,11.×2500; 8,12.×3000; 9.×3500; 10.×3000; 13~16.×800).



Figs. $17 \sim 37$ Pollen morphology of Polygonum sect. Aconogonon Meisn. under LM 17,18. P. alpinum; 19,20. P. cathayanum; $21 \sim 23$. P. divaricatume; 24,25. P. hookeri; 26,27. P. moole; 28,29. P. moole var. frondosum; 30,31. P. moole var. rude; 32,33. P. ocreatum; 34,35. P. songaricum; 36,37. P. tortuosum (17 \sim 20. \times 600; 21 \sim 33. \times 800; 34 \sim 37. \times 1200).



Figs. $38 \sim 56$ Pollen morphology of Polygonum sect. Aconogonon Meisn. under LM $38 \sim 40$. P. angustifolium; 41,42. P. tibeticum; 43,44. P. ajanense; 45,46 P. limosum; 47,48. P. coriarium; 49,50. P. lichiangense; 51,52. P. campanulatum var. fulvidum; 53,54. P. campanulatum; 55,56. P. pinetorum ($38 \sim 40$. $\times 2000$; 41,42. $\times 1500$; $43 \sim 56$. $\times 1000$).

2~3 倍厚。外壁纹饰在光镜下和在扫描电镜下均为明显的粗网状。在扫描电镜下,松林 蓼的网径为1.0~2.0 μm,多穗蓼的网径为2.0~3.5 μm。

属于本类型花粉的植物有松林蓼 P. pinetorum Hemsl.(Figs.11,55,56) 及多穗蓼 P. polystachyum Wall. ex Meisn.。

2.2.5 大连线冰岛蓼型(Forrestii-type)

花粉粒球形,轮廓圆形,直径 $23.8 \sim 28.9~\mu m$ (含刺)。具 12~ 散沟,沟的排列具一定的规律,即每 4 条沟组成一个正四边形,每个球面上具 6 个正四边形,因此每条沟为立方体的边。外壁厚为 $1.5 \sim 2.0~\mu m$ (除刺),外壁外层比内层略厚。外壁表面具明显的长刺状纹饰。

属于本类型花粉的植物有大铜钱叶蓼 P. forrestii Diels 及铜钱叶蓼 P. nummularifolium Meisn. (Figs.12,15,16)。

3 讨论与结论

- 3.1 本文观察了《中国植物志》第 25 卷第 1 分册广义蓼属 Polygonum L. s.1. 叉分蓼组 sect. Aconogonon Meisn 所列 21 种 5 变种植物中的 20 种 3 变种植物的花粉形态。其中,除铜钱叶蓼、大铜钱叶蓼、西伯利亚蓼、松林蓼及多穗蓼这 5 种植物外,其余植物的花粉外壁纹饰较为一致,均为微刺-穴状。叉分蓼组 sect. Aconogonon 以其标志特征——花粉粒具 3 沟、外壁纹饰为微刺-穴状的花粉形态及独特的圆锥花序特征,而与蓼族其他属易于区别。冰岛蓼属 Koenigia L. 花粉的主要特征是花粉粒具散孔、外壁纹饰为显著的长刺状。蓼属的萹蓄组 sect. Avicularia 花粉的主要特征是花粉粒具 3 孔沟、外壁纹饰为颗粒-穴状;蓼属的拳蓼组 sect. Bistorta 花粉的主要特征是花粉粒具 3 孔沟、外壁纹饰为颗粒-穿孔;蓼属的蓼组 sect. Polygonum、头状蓼组 sect. Cephalophilon 及刺蓼组 sect. Echinocaulon 等 3 组花粉的主要特征是花粉粒的外壁纹饰都为粗网状。何首乌属 Fallopia Adans.的部分种、虎杖属 Reynoutria Houtt.、荞麦属 Fagopyrum Mill.及翼蓼属 Pteroxygonum Damm. et Diels 的花粉都具 3 孔沟、外壁纹饰为细网状。金线草属 Antenoron Rafin. 花粉具散沟、外壁纹饰为细网状(周忠泽,1999,2000)。因此本文支持 Reichenbach (1837)将这一类叉分蓼组植物上升为叉分蓼属 Aconogonon 的观点。
- 3.2 根据前人及本文的观察结果,叉分蓼型的花粉外壁纹饰虽然一致,但花粉萌发孔变异较大,有三沟型、散沟型、散孔型。周忠泽(1999)根据叉分蓼属萌发孔的变异,即三沟型、散沟型、散孔型,将叉分蓼属植物的花粉划分为3种类型,即叉分蓼型、钟花蓼型、Pangianum-type。属于 Pangianum-type 花粉的植物根据文献报道(Hong,1994)有 Aconogonon pangianum Pal et Maiti,该种植物具散孔,产于印度东北部,中国境内无此种。本文通过对国产叉分蓼属花粉观察,认为中国叉分蓼属植物的花粉仅有2种类型,即叉分蓼型和钟花蓼型,其差异明显。另外,结合植物体外部形态特征,属于钟花蓼型的2种植物钟花蓼和绒毛钟花蓼为多年生草本;茎通常基部近平卧,平卧部分节部生根;叶片长卵形或宽披针形,两面或下面生柔毛或黄褐色绒毛。这些特征易与叉分蓼属 Aconogonon 其他种区别开来,因此我们认为应将这2种单列一组,而将叉分蓼属中属于叉分蓼型花粉的植物单列另一组。

- 3.3 《中国植物志》第 25 卷第 1 分册将西伯利亚蓼放入叉分蓼组中。该种植物的花粉因具 3 孔沟,外壁纹饰为皱块状,属于西伯利亚蓼型(Sibiricum-type)(王建新等,1994),与典型的叉分蓼组的具 3 沟或 6 散沟,外壁表面具明显的微刺-穴状纹饰花粉并不一致。另外,结合植物体外部形态特征,西伯利亚蓼为多年生草本,有细长根状茎;叶片狭长圆形、披针形,基部戟形,两侧具耳状裂片;花序圆锥状,顶生,较小,花排列稀疏,通常间断。而且其分布区较广,向北分布到俄罗斯(西伯利亚、远东),向东分布到中国的华东(山东、安徽、江苏),因此本文支持将西伯利亚蓼上升到属级水平,即西伯利亚蓼属 Knorringia Tz-vel. (Tzvelev,1987)。
- 3.4 《中国植物志》第 25 卷第 1 分册将多穗蓼及松林蓼两种放入叉分蓼组中。根据花粉形态的研究结果,二者花粉均具多沟(6~8),且沿子午线排列,外壁具半覆盖层,呈粗网状纹饰,在蓼科所有花粉中是较特殊的类型,属于多穗蓼型(Leeuwen,1988)。但其花粉外壁纹饰为粗网状,与蓼属植物的春蓼组 sect. Polygonum、头状蓼组 sect. Cephalophilon 及刺蓼组 sect. Echinocaulon 具粗网状的花粉外壁纹饰一致,与蓼属的亲缘关系较近(王建新等1994;张小平等,1999)。另外,根据外部形态特征,多穗蓼及松林蓼为半灌木或多年生草本;茎直立,高80~120 cm,多分枝,具明显的纵棱;叶片长圆状披针形或椭圆状披针形;花序圆锥状,因此我们认为这2种从叉分蓼组中分出,在分类处理上仍归入蓼属 Polygonum,并单列一组更为合理。
- 3.5 《中国植物志》第 25 卷第 1 分册将铜钱叶蓼和大铜钱叶蓼放入叉分蓼组中。但这 2 种的花粉具 12 散沟,外壁表面具明显的长刺状纹饰,属于大连线冰岛蓼型(周忠泽等,1999),与典型的叉分蓼组的具 3 沟或 6 散沟,外壁表面具明显的微刺-穴状纹饰花粉并不一致。另外,结合植物体外部形态特征,铜钱叶蓼和大铜钱叶蓼为多年生矮小草本;茎匍匐,丛生;叶圆形或肾形;花柱极短。而且其生境多为海拔 3000 m 以上的山顶草甸、山坡草地。这些特征都与典型的冰岛蓼属 Koenigia L.一致,因此我们认为将这 2 种从叉分蓼组中分出,在分类处理上仍归入冰岛蓼属更为合理。事实上,已有研究结果将铜钱叶蓼和大铜钱叶蓼归入冰岛蓼属[Mesicek et al.,1973;云南种子植物名录(上册),1984],分别命名为连线冰岛蓼 K. nummularifolia (Meisn.) Mesicek et Sojak 和大连线冰岛蓼 K. forrestii (Diels) Mesicek et Sojak。
- 3.6 综上所述,从孢粉学的角度看,并结合植物体外部形态特征,笔者支持 Reichenbach 的观点,将叉分蓼组上升为叉分蓼属,并建议分为 2 组,即将属于叉分蓼型花粉的植物合为一组,包括阿扬蓼、高山蓼、狭叶蓼、华蓼、白花蓼、叉分蓼、硬毛蓼、丽江蓼、谷地蓼、绢毛蓼、光叶蓼、倒毛蓼、白山蓼、准噶尔蓼、西藏蓼、叉枝蓼等 14 种 2 变种。将属于钟花蓼型花粉的植物合为一组,包括钟花蓼和绒毛钟花蓼 1 种和 1 变种。另外,将多穗蓼及松林蓼这 2 种从叉分蓼属中分出,在分类处理上仍归入蓼属,并单列一组;将铜钱叶蓼和大铜钱叶蓼从叉分蓼属中分出,在分类处理上归入冰岛蓼属;将西伯利亚蓼从叉分蓼属中分出,在分类处理上上升为西伯利亚蓼属。

致谢 实验和研究过程中得到了中国科学院植物研究所李安仁、洪德元、林祁及江苏省中国科学院植物研究所王希渠和刘启新诸位先生的热情帮助,在此谨致诚挚的谢意。

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